



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-088
Friday
6 May 1994

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-088

CONTENTS

6 May 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Premier Interviewed on Nyangoma's 'Disappearance' *[Paris International]* 1

Gabon

National Assembly Announces Fuel Workers End Strike *[Libreville Radio]* 1

Rwanda

Tanzania Reports Cease-Fire Agreement Signed *[Dar es Salaam Radio]* 1

Heavy Fighting Reported in Kigali, Other Towns *[AFP]* 1

RPF Claims Genocide, Urges UN To Isolate Government *[Radio Muhabura]* 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Cabinet Members Named; Mbeki Deputy President *[SAPA]* 3

Profile of Thabo Mbeki *[SAPA]* 3

De Klerk Also Named Deputy President *[SAPA]* 3

Committee Releases Report on Pay for Officials *[SAPA]* 4

IEC Announces Official Results, Deems Election Fair *[SAPA]* 4

Final National Assembly Vote Count *[SAPA]* 5

Provincial Legislature Results Updated *[SAPA]* 5

IEC's Krieger on 'Manipulation' of Poll Results *[BUSINESS DAY 5 May]* 6

Krieger Said Hiding Political Deals *[BUSINESS DAY 5 May]* 6

IEC Officials Say KwaZulu/Natal Poll Not Free *[SAPA]* 7

ANC's Natal Leader Comments *[London International]* 7

IFP Alleges Fraudulent Vote Counting *[Johannesburg Radio]* 8

Possible Reelection in KwaZulu/Natal *[Johannesburg TV]* 8

IEC Member Responds to IFP Charges *[SAPA]* 8

Temporary Voter Cards Issued to 3.5 Million *[SAPA]* 9

Zach de Beer Resigns as Democratic Party Leader *[SAPA]* 9

ANC Begins Drafting Antitrust Legislation *[THE STAR 5 May]* 9

'At Least 20' Killed in Factional Fighting in Natal *[Johannesburg Radio]* 10

Police Raid Radio Pretoria at Dawn; Find Weapons *[Johannesburg Radio]* 10

Radio Pretoria Denies Weapons Found *[SAPA]* 10

Colonel Implicated in Third Force Activities Arrested *[Johannesburg TV]* 10

Further on Police Arrests *[SAPA]* 10

Union Reacts to Police Commissioner Role in Arms Sales *[SAPA]* 11

South African Press Review for 6 May *[THE STAR 6 May, etc]* 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government, UNITA Teams Reach Consensus on Elections *[Luanda Radio]* 13

Government Forces Allegedly Capture N'dalatando *[London International]* 13

Fighting in Malange, Cuando Cubango Reported *[Luanda Radio]* 13

Aid Organization Says 10 Million Mines Planted *[Voz do Galo Negro]* 13

Malawi

Banda Reportedly Suffering From 'Leg Problem' <i>[Dar es Salaam International]</i>	13
Visit to Mzimba Postponed <i>[Blantyre Radio]</i>	14

Mozambique

Unomoz Source Says Demobilization Process Continuing <i>[MEDIAFAX 6 May]</i>	14
UN Official Says Serious Problems in Peace Process <i>[London International]</i>	14
Butrus-Ghali Proposes Withdrawing 2,000 UN Troops <i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	14

Burundi

Premier Interviewed on Nyangoma's 'Disappearance'

LD0505153894 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Has Leonard Nyangoma, minister of the interior and of security, been dismissed in Burundi, or did he resign, as was originally believed? The question remains unanswered. As we know, Nyangoma is a hard-liner of the Front for Democracy in Burundi [Frodebu], and the government recently distanced itself from his remarks. Muriel Pomponne put some questions to the Burundi prime minister, and Anatole Kanyenkiko contented himself with answering that he has not seen his interior minister for a long time:

[Begin recording] [Kanyenkiko] The minister ended his mission on 25 April, and we note that he has not yet returned. This situation is quite awkward because we do not know the reasons for this delay.

[Pomponne] If Mr. Nyangoma has not returned, could he be considered to have resigned?

[Kanyenkiko] I note that he is putting himself in the position of deserting of his post, but I hope he does not go as far as that. It is not a question of dismissal. The government's policy combines a return to peace and security and collaboration with all political partners and all authorities, and if someone sets himself against this, then he is thwarting the government's policy and the government's policy has to be credible.

[Pomponne] Do you consider that Mr. Nyangoma has sometimes gone against the government line?

[Kanyenkiko] Yes, as you will have noted in his remarks.

[Pomponne] Do you consider that he is one of the instigators behind the armed militias in the northern regions of the capital?

[Kanyenkiko] With regard to this question, we leave it up to the judicial system to shed light on this matter. All we can tell you is that today the disarmament operation has borne fruit in so far as Kamenge, Kinama, and Cibitoke have become calm once again and normal activities have resumed. [end recording]

Gabon

National Assembly Announces Fuel Workers End Strike

AB0505165094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] [Passage indistinct] based on the list of demands presented by the workers, the National Assembly, which met today, decided that work must resume throughout the territory. Gabonese citizens or local companies

which have been deprived of butane gas or other forms of fuel until now, can now obtain their supplies from gas stations of their choice. This is very comforting news for Gabonese after several days of tribulations.

Rwanda

Tanzania Reports Cease-Fire Agreement Signed

EA0505185894 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 May 94

[Excerpts] The interim Government of Rwanda today signed the agreement to stop fighting and end massacres in the country. This was stated today by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Joseph Rwegasira following the two-day session in Arusha which was convened again by the special facilitator in the Rwandan crisis, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. The meetings were chaired by the prime minister and first vice president, Honorable John Malecela, on behalf of President Mwinyi, and were attended by representatives of the interim Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. Minister Rwegasira said that Malecela met and held talks separately with both sides because the RPF delegation refused to sit at the same table as the Rwandan interim government delegation.

Minister Rwegasira added that although the government delegation signed the peace proposal tabled by the facilitator, the RPF refused to sign it but they were ready to stop fighting as proposed. [passage omitted including indistinct portion] Despite refusing to sign the agreement, the RPF has agreed to implement it with effect from the day after tomorrow, 7 May in the areas it occupies throughout the country.

The final signing ceremony was attended by the OAU secretary-general Dr. Salim Ahmad Salim, representatives of all the Western ambassadors in Tanzania, and other observers from the member countries of the UN Security Council.

Hon. Malecela returned to Dodoma town today.

Heavy Fighting Reported in Kigali, Other Towns

AB0605084594 Paris AFP in English 0828 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, 6 May (AFP)—Shells blasted central Kigali as the Army and rebels fought fierce artillery duels Friday [6 May] despite a ceasefire agreement announced by Tanzanian officials. "There is shelling around us, and there has been continuous intensive fighting throughout the night," UN spokesman Abdul Kabia said. "The battle area has spread over various parts of Kigali."

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Joseph Rwegasira announced in Dar es Salaam that Rwanda's interim

government had signed a document calling for a ceasefire starting Saturday. He said the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front did not sign, but had promised to observe the ceasefire. Rebel officials were not immediately available to comment.

Kabia told AFP by telephone from Kigali that fighting had also been reported around the northwestern town of Ruhengeri, where relief officials said mainly Tutsi rebel guerrillas were besieging Hutu-led government forces. Clashes also erupted elsewhere in the country and spread in the corpse-littered and blood-splattered capital. Shells fell near the Mille Collines Hotel in central Kigali, where about 300 Tutsi civilians have been holed up for weeks under UN protection. Government soldiers and militiamen have prevented UN forces from evacuating them.

The rebel headquarters at the former parliament building was "very heavily shelled and received two direct hits" Thursday, Kabia said. Casualty figures were unknown.

RPF Claims Genocide, Urges UN To Isolate Government

EA0505141394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 5 May 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has called upon the UN Security Council to condemn the genocide being committed in Rwanda and set up a tribunal to try those who have been committing these crimes, beginning with October 1990 up to now.

In a letter to the UN Security Council dated 5 May 1994, the RPF said that the massacres in Rwanda have been two-pronged: First, to eliminate all the political opponents of President Habyarimana's MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] and CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic], and second, the massacres have been intended to exterminate people of Tutsi origin.

The RPF says that the neo-Nazi ideology in Rwanda is using the news that Tutsi people originated from Ethiopia and should be therefore thrown into rivers [word indistinct] which will eventually lead them back to Ethiopia. The massacres have claimed more than 500,000 people [as heard] and the number is increasing every hour.

The RPF states that the international community should go after these criminals in Rwanda who are committing genocide in contravention of the UN convention against genocide adopted on 9 December 1948. This genocide has been planned for some time but was put into effect when the RPF started an open confrontation with Habyarimana's dictatorship. [passage omitted]

The death of President Habyarimana was used as a pretext to escalate the massacres in Rwanda. The massacres are continuing to this day, organized by the illegitimate government in Rwanda. The RPF requests the UN Security Council to isolate this government on all fronts. The RPF is willing to furnish more evidence on the genocide in Rwanda if it is requested to do so. This letter to the UN Security Council was signed by the RPF chairman, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe.

ANC Cabinet Members Named; Mbeki Deputy President

*MB0605112294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1110 GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—The African National Congress, election victors, on Friday [6 May] afternoon announced appointments to the cabinet.

The first deputy president was named as Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Minister of Justice is Mr Dullah Omar, Minister of Defence Mr Joe Modise and Minister of Police Services Mr Sydney Mufamadi.

Other appointments are minister of trade and industry, Mr Trevor Manuel; minister of housing and welfare, Mr Joe Slovo; minister of correctional services, Mr Ahmed Kathrada; minister of education, arts and culture, Sibusiso Bhengu; minister of labour, Mr Tito Mboweni; minister of foreign affairs, Mr Alfred Nzo; minister of health, Dr Nkosazana Zuma; minister of transport, Mr Mac Maharaj; minister of provincial affairs, Prof Kader Asmal; minister of public enterprises, Ms Stella Sigcau; minister without portfolio, Mr Jay Naidoo; minister of public works, Mr Jeff Radebe; and minister of public services and administration, Mr Zola Skweyiya.

ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa was left out of the cabinet at his own request, an ANC statement said.

"He preferred to devote his energies to building and strengthening the ANC. After consultations, Cde [Comrade] Mandela accepted this view and, consequently, Cde Ramaphosa shall not have a cabinet post," the statement said.

It added there could be additional appointments.

Profile of Thabo Mbeki

*MB0605115594 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1036 GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—Thabo Mbeki, named as a first deputy-president by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela on Friday [6 May], was born in Idutywa, Transkei, in June, 1942.

His appointment as first deputy-president significantly increases his chances as ANC crown prince, favoured to succeed Nelson Mandela as leader. He is also the ANC national chairman.

Both his parents were teachers and activists. His father, Govan, was a university graduate who was later jailed on Robben Island for his part in the ANC's campaign against apartheid.

Earlier, Govan was a leading figure in ANC activities in the Eastern Cape.

Thabo Mbeki joined the ANC Youth League at 14 and quickly became active in student politics. After his

schooling at Lovedale was interrupted by a strike in 1959, he completed his studies at home. Thereafter, he moved to Johannesburg where he came under the guidance of Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe.

While studying for his A-levels, he was elected secretary of the African Students' Association (ASA).

He went on to study economics as a correspondence student with London University.

The ASA collapsed following the arrest of many of its members, at a time when political movements were coming under increasingly severe attack from the state. Mbeki's father was arrested at Rivonia and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Thabo Mbeki left the country in 1962 under orders from the ANC. From Tanzania, he moved to Britain where he completed a Masters Degree in Economics at Sussex University in 1966. Remaining active in student politics, he played a prominent role in building the youth and student sections of the ANC in exile.

After his studies, he worked at the London office with the late Oliver Tambo, who was to become ANC president, and Dr Yusuf Dadoo before being sent to the Soviet Union in 1970 for military training.

Later that year, he arrived in Lusaka where he was soon appointed assistant secretary of the revolutionary council.

In 1975, he was acting ANC representative in Swaziland.

Appointed to the ANC National Executive Committee in 1975, he served as ANC representative to Nigeria until 1978, then moved to Lusaka to become political secretary in the office of Oliver Tambo, and then director of information.

From this position, he played a major role in turning the international media against apartheid. His other role in the '70s was in building the ANC in Swaziland and underground structures inside South Africa.

During the '80s, Mbeki rose to head the Department of Information and Publicity and co-ordinated diplomatic campaigns to involve more white South Africans in anti-apartheid activities.

De Klerk Also Named Deputy President

*MB0605134794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Pretoria May 6 SAPA—The National Party on Friday [6 May] announced that Mr F W de Klerk has been elected executive deputy president, according to the constitutional provisions allowing for such a position.

"Mr de Klerk will serve in this position in his own right and because he represents millions of South Africans of all population groups," an NP congratulatory statement from Pretoria said.

"Mr de Klerk is eminently suited to play a reconciliatory role in the Government of National Unity," the statement added.

Earlier on Friday, the African National Congress announced its national chairman, Mr Thabo Mbeki, would serve as first deputy president.

Both men will serve under president-designate Nelson Mandela.

Committee Releases Report on Pay for Officials

*MB0505163194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 5 May 94*

[Text] Pretoria May 5 SAPA—All legislators elected to provincial and national government structures, including the state president, will pay income tax in terms of the Melamet Commission report on remuneration of politicians released on Thursday [5 May]. Commission chairman Mr Justice D A Melamet said at a press conference in Pretoria the report also recommended that all allowances, other than car allowances, be abolished.

Free housing would be given only to the president and the two executive deputy presidents and no other housing allowances would be allowed for any other grades. According to the report, "if any person occupies a state house, a market-related rental is to be paid to the state to cover such occupation".

"The committee has worked on the premise that all elected members pay income tax on their income as is the case with members of the public. It, however, believes and recommends that the right in relation to the pensions of an ex-state or ex-vice-president and their spouses should continue to exist and should not be taxed," Mr Justice Melamet said.

The new state president will receive R575,000 [rand] (R409,000 after deductions) a year, and his deputies R500,000 (R338,247). The figures do not include allowances. Asked if the amount was in line with what President-elect Nelson Mandela had been preaching, that his salary would not be excessive, Mr Justice Melamet said Mr Mandela and the present cabinet had approved the salary scale. "In fact Mr Mandela was happy with the recommendations of the commission because he would be taxed and treated like any other member of the public," Mr Justice Melamet said.

He said the scale was in line with that of international countries and his committee, which was made up of people from various sectors, was sure the scale was comparable with that of the private sector. According to Mr Justice Melamet the committee, in its recommendations, used a number of principles to provide a basis for

remuneration in the parliamentary system. These included that the system should attract the best people available for parliamentary duty; encourage individual growth and participation in work teams and parliamentary committees; encourage parliamentary work as a career; and provide for transparency of the principles and pay involved.

The committee recommended a grading structure of the various offices in the national legislature and for the new offices provided for in the Constitution Act of 1993. It recommended that all allowances where applicable, other than car allowances, be abolished and incorporated in the basic salary attributed to each post in the grading system. Parliamentarians, other than the state president and executive deputy president, are to be entitled to two free journeys a month for private use during a parliamentary session between their home base and back.

Each incumbent is entitled to an allowance in respect of a private motor car (which can also be used for official purposes) of 20 per cent of the basic salary of the incumbent.

The committee also recommended that a pension fund along the lines of those existing in the private sector be established for politicians and had made further recommendations on the envisaged pension dispensation. It was, however, pointed out that certain provisions of the 1993 Constitution had to be amended to enable the introduction of the pension arrangement recommended.

According to the commission it was also noted that the present medical benefit scheme was operating successfully and, although the contributions were high, the benefits were generous. The committee recommended that the medical scheme be continued and made a number of recommendations for the consideration of the scheme's management committee to bring costs more in line with commercial schemes.

According to Mr Justice Melamet, the commission has also drafted a bill for the establishment of a permanent commission on remuneration of representatives envisaged in sections of the constitution of the Republic of South Africa. "More specifically the bill deals with matters relating to the objects of the (permanent) commission, its constitution, remuneration, powers, duties and functions as well as meetings of the commission, the funding of its activities and the powers of the president," Mr Justice Melamet said.

IEC Announces Official Results, Deems Election Fair

*MB0605125694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1239 GMT 6 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) has declared South Africa's April 26-29 general election substantially free and fair.

Making the announcement at Midrand near Johannesburg on Friday afternoon, IEC Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler, on behalf of the 16 commissioners, said this was in spite of objections and complaints from political parties.

"The election was admittedly flawed, but that is peripheral. Some 20-million people of this land were granted a say in the government of this country.

"The electorate was offered a reasonable opportunity to vote. When it came to counting, once again disaster was averted. Alleged electoral violations occurring during the voting and counting periods will be investigated and where appropriately investigated.

"We were able to establish the will of the people with reasonable accuracy," said Mr Justice Kriegler.

With regard to claims of electoral fraud in KwaZulu/Natal, the IEC chairman said there were problems there with counting of ballots.

Therefore, a reliable test of the vote would be to justify it proportionately to the proven support of the parties in that province.

He then proceeded to announce the tally of each party indicating the African National Congress had received 62.65 per cent of the total number of counted ballots, with the National Party receiving 20.4 per cent of the tally.

The Inkatha Freedom Party was third with 10.5 per cent of the vote, while the Freedom Front received 2.2 per cent.

Close to 20 million votes were counted, of which the ANC received just over 12 million votes.

In terms of the National Assembly seats for each party, the ANC has 252 seats, the NP [National Party] has 82, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] 43, the Freedom Front receives nine, the Democratic Party receives seven, the Pan Africanist Congress gets five and the African Christian Democratic Party receives two seats.

Seats for the provincial legislatures were later read out.

Concluding the briefing, the IEC noted that five parties, the African National Congress, the National Party, the Democratic Party, the Freedom Front and the Pan-Africanist Congress have candidates who have been elected to more than one house.

"They must decide as soon as possible to which house they send the persons. The IEC will communicate with them," said the commission.

Final National Assembly Vote Count

MB0605125394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233
GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 6 SAPA—Here is the latest update of votes counted for the National Assembly, as obtained from the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission]. Results are final.

Votes counted: 19,726,579
Votes accepted: 19,533,498
Spoilt votes: 193,081

Votes per party and percentages

ANC	12,237,655	062.6 percent
NP [National Party]	3,983,690	020.4 percent
IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]	2,058,294	010.5 percent
FF [Freedom Front]	424,555	002.2 percent
DP [Democratic Party]	338,426	001.7 percent
PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]	243,478	001.2 percent
ACDP [African Christian Democratic Party]	88,104	000.5 percent
AMP [African Muslim Party]	34,466	000.2 percent
AMCP [African Moderates Congress Party]	27,690	000.1 percent
DPSA [Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa]	19,451	000.1 percent
FP [Federal Party]	17,663	000.1 percent
MF [Minority Front]	13,433	000.1 percent
Socc [Soccer Party]	10,575	000.1 percent
ADM [African Democratic Movement]	9,886	000.1 percent
WRPP [Women's Rights Peace Party]	6,434	000.0 percent
XPP [Ximoko Progressive Party]	6,320	000.0 percent
KISS [Keep It Straight and Simple]	5,916	000.0 percent
WLP [Workers' List Party]	4,169	000.0 percent
LUSAP [Luso - South Africa Party]	3,293	000.0 percent

Provincial Legislature Results Updated

MB0505181994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754
GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—The African National Congress had by 7.40 PM on Thursday [5 May] received 65.4 per cent of the votes for the National Assembly, followed by the National Party [NP] (20.3 per cent) and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] (7.9 per cent), according to provisional figures released by the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC].

From total votes counted of 16,422,365, the IEC said 16,253,322 votes had been accepted countrywide, of which the ANC received 10,634,472, the NP 3,304,529 and the IFP 1,280,832.

The Freedom Front [FF] was in fourth place with 352,368 votes or 2.2 per cent, followed by the Democratic Party [DP] with 258,744 votes or 1.6 per cent and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] with 213,947 votes or 1.3 per cent.

The two leading parties in provisional votes for each provincial legislature were:

Orange Free State: ANC 1,035,733 votes (76.8 per cent) and NP 167,866 (12.5).

North West: ANC 1,183,261 votes (83.2 per cent) and NP 127,020 (8.9).

KwaZulu/Natal: IFP 1,246,006 votes (54.1 per cent) and ANC 710,088 (30.9).

Eastern Transvaal: ANC 1,109,099 votes (81.8 per cent) and NP 114,113 (8.4).

Northern Transvaal: ANC 1,751,338 votes (91.7 per cent) and NP 61,838 (3.2).

PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]: ANC 1,928,694 votes (59.3 per cent) and NP 743,590 (22.9).

Eastern Cape: ANC 2,172,692 votes (83.2 per cent) and NP 281,818 (10.8).

Western Cape: NP 1,119,904 votes (53.2 per cent) and ANC 698,410 (33.2).

Northern Cape: ANC 200,097 votes (49.9 per cent) and NP 161,916 (40.4).

IEC's Kriegler on 'Manipulation' of Poll Results

MB0505154394 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 94 pp 1-2

[Report by David Greybe]

[Text] Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] chairman Judge Johann Kriegler yesterday said he expected the election results to be manipulated to resolve political disputes and election irregularities. There was nothing wrong with this, he said. In fact he welcomed it. "Let's not get overly squeamish about it. They (parties) are in a power game with one another, and if they want to settle on the basis that they withdraw objections there's nothing wrong with it, ethically or legally," he said. The IEC would "certainly not stand in the way" and, if asked, would assist.

He wanted to make one thing clear: "We (IEC) have never been asked to certify that the result is accurate. We have been asked to certify that the particular political process is substantially free and fair." There would be "verneukery" (crookery), but what mattered was its effect on the outcome of the elections. "You can't work in a brothel and remain chaste."

With only 10 days in which to certify the elections, and mindful that the presidential inauguration was scheduled for Tuesday, the ordinary process for hearing complaints was "quite clearly not available." "We have to make an assessment on available data," Kriegler said.

IEC commissioner Dikgang Moseneke said if complaints were not resolved between parties, the IEC would make the final judgment. "We have vast powers ... to make some adjustments."

The political horse trading to save the elections—to ensure they could be declared free and fair—began last Friday. A source in the President's office said that at a crisis meeting attended by President F.W. de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela, Kriegler was offered access to state resources to help the IEC complete its task.

Kriegler then met TEC [Transitional Executive Committee] management committee members Cyril Ramaphosa, Roelf Meyer and Joe Slovo. Slovo said this week that in the end it had been decided not to assist the IEC "because it may have been construed as the TEC taking over the IEC."

At Friday's meeting, De Klerk and Mandela initially accused the judge of not doing his job properly, the source said. But they decided to do everything possible to rescue the process. "The judge admitted that the elections were a shambles," the source said. "The meeting ended up as an exercise in damage control."

A government source said: "They decided free and fair elections had to be declared, come hell or high water." De Klerk said he was worried Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi would feel left out, and asked Kriegler to call the KwaZulu leader to reassure him that the meeting had been part of the process to keep various leaders informed.

After the meeting, Kriegler said there was no reason to doubt that the elections would not be free and fair. De Klerk acted swiftly too, when, at a news conference two hours later and broadcast live to the nation, he put beyond question any doubts that the elections would be anything but free and fair.

Ramaphosa also poured oil on trouble waters, telling a news conference on Saturday: "Despite all the problems that were experienced during the election campaign we believe that the election itself has been run on a free and fair basis, and we would like to applaud the IEC which was charged with Mission Impossible."

Kriegler Said Hiding Political Deals

MB0505151594 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 May 94 p 1

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Democratic Party boss Tony Leon is heading for Parliament determined to find out why the election

turned into such a "shambles." We would wish him well but do not believe he will get far while he has to contend with political parties determined that the election shall be declared free and fair, and with the dissembling of Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] head Judge Johann Kriegler.

The delays in counting have cast doubt over the election and everything flowing from it. That is hardly surprising as the delays are due to the chaos at Nasrec [exhibition center] and the political horse trading over what many believe to have been massive electoral fraud in Natal. IEC members were sworn to secrecy not just for the duration of the electoral process but for ever. Commissioner Kriegler took that as licence to hide the full truth of the political deals he has helped cut with major parties from the millions of voters whose commitment and hope gave the election its value.

In the process, Kriegler has called into question his own judgment as well as his ability to remain calm under pressure. He has also not only seriously damaged his own credibility but also that of any declaration on freeness and fairness by the IEC. Of course the election will be endorsed by the international community, because the alternative cannot be contemplated. But we will soon have the farcical situation of an incompetently run IEC pronouncing on its own management of the election.

Newspapers, meanwhile, are being fed a steady stream of semi-official statements apparently designed to consolidate different parties' positions. They come from as high as President de Klerk's office to as low as grassroots party branches. The leaks accompany obvious political deal making, particularly between the ANC and National Party. It is not difficult to suspect that the parties themselves are trying to hammer out agreements on vote and power sharing that will keep their supporters happy and that will help steer the country away from the turmoil that would accompany a declaration that the election had not been free and fair.

But while Kriegler prevaricates, voters are likely to become increasingly sceptical. President-designate Nelson Mandela offered Cabinet posts to parties whose share of the vote was below the threshold. It was a statesmanlike move by a man committed to the reconciliation this country needs. But it has been tarnished by the electoral farce that has left sceptics wondering if his offer was necessary to buy the silence of parties who had been swamped.

Kriegler has to come completely clean, even if that exposes his own incompetence and that of the electoral machine he has headed. He cannot be allowed to go on treating his fellow South Africans as fools by hiding the truth behind inane philosophising on what the election was about. Elections worldwide have problem areas, but if they do not materially affect the outcome of the polls they are generally accepted. South Africans need to be told precisely what that means across this country. If the Natal vote was excessively flawed by fraud, some means

must be found to hold the election in the province again. If there are doubts about the competency of the election in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], they must be discussed openly and the public told if political compromise has been necessary.

If we are to be given a Parliament whose composition is determined post-election by party horse trading, we need to be told. We, the people who endorsed South Africa's first universal franchise, understand that realpolitik may be necessary to obtain a broadly acceptable electoral result. But we are also entitled to open disclosure of the compromises the political bosses have felt necessary. South Africans can no longer be treated as children.

IEC Officials Say KwaZulu/Natal Poll Not Free

MB0505204794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2034 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Durban May 5 SAPA—Controversy surrounding claims of electoral fraud in KwaZulu/Natal continued on Thursday [5 May] after individual Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] officials charged the elections were not free and fair in the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] stronghold of Zululand.

A letter apparently drafted by the Empangeni sub-region of the IEC and leaked to SAPA's Durban office said "pending the commissioner's decision our impression of elections in this sub-region is that they were not free and fair".

Electoral officer for the lower Umfolozi area, Jan Riekert, told SAPA late on Thursday night that in his opinion the election in the area had been free and fair. Mr Riekert said reports of irregularities in the electoral procedure had not been substantiated and he was satisfied that complaints that ballot boxes had been tampered with had been satisfactorily resolved. The ballot boxes had been set aside and had not been included in the count.

Mr Riekert conceded, however, that local IEC staff had expressed reservations about the freeness and fairness of the elections in that area at a confidential meeting on Wednesday. "It was purely an opinion poll among ourselves...And was not a specific resolution that was formed," Mr Riekert told SAPA. He denied knowledge of the letter, which was reportedly sent to IEC headquarters in Johannesburg.

ANC's Natal Leader Comments

MB0505203694 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 5 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] An almost hotly disputed region in the elections was KwaZulu-Natal. The ANC accused the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] of all sorts of trickery, including stuffing ballot boxes and setting up pirate polling stations. Inkatha counter-accused the ANC of electoral

skulduggery. In spite of that it looks as though the IFP will be declared the winners in the region. The ANC's president, Nelson Mandela, says the elections were free and fair and that the KwaZulu problem should not be allowed to overshadow that. My colleague Jeremy Skeet talked to the ANC Chief in Natal Harry Gwala, and asked him what he would do if Inkatha was declared the winner.

[Begin recording] [Gwala] If they are declared winners, and with our protest—we are making a fresh start. First time we go for democratic elections in this country. We will protest, but we won't seek to upset the apple cart. I am speaking for the leadership now, but the leadership will have a problem here, and then there is a serious problem. It may not be able to contain the masses on the ground.

[Skeet] But what is your message to the comrades going to be?

[Gwala] My message is not to my comrades. My message is to those who have been conducting the elections, that think of the consequences of an announcement you may make, because it may set things ablaze. We don't want that sort of thing to happen. My message is that you can even exclude Natal for the time being. Hold celebrations of whatever you can, get the thing properly sorted out before you make any announcements.

[Skeet] Don't you think the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] is in a difficult position? You have said stop the announcement, but the Inkatha would say if we don't win this there is also going to be trouble.

[Gwala] No, they don't have to announce. They have got to take the matter to the government and wait for a political decision.

[Skeet] So, you think that South Africa's first elections should be decided on a political level?

[Gwala] If they could not be decided on the ballot boxes, then we could have done something else, but here we are satisfied that there were irregularities here and there—I am talking about other provinces now—but you are not talking of irregularities in Natal. We talking of downright corruption. [end recording]

IFP Alleges Fraudulent Vote Counting

MB0605070194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has asked the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] chairman, Mr. Justice Johan Kriegler, for an immediate police investigation into allegations of massive cheating at the IEC Headquarters in Johannesburg. The IFP said that there was increasing evidence of fraud to boost the ANC's votes. The party said it had received information from IEC officials alleging that the officials at headquarters had cheated with the results, until Mr. Piet Collaigne of the IEC was called in to stop the practice.

The IFP also alleged that two card carrying ANC members employed by the IEC had asked the commission to declare the election in KwaZulu-Natal null and void. The IEC has denied the allegations, calling them false and defamatory. The IFP was asked to make any information it had available to the IEC and the police immediately.

Possible Reelection in KwaZulu/Natal

MB0605064794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0630 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] South Africans should know by this afternoon, an entire week after the election, what the final results are. In a communique issued late last night the Independent Electoral Commission said the tallies for both the national and provincial legislatures would be out by 2 o'clock.

But there is still a major hitch with unconfirmed reports indicating that the KwaZulu/Natal election may have to be reheld. This follows recommendations by the IEC that voting north of the Tugel River be declared null and void because of large-scale electoral fraud.

Echoing this call the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] premier candidate for the province, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, suggested that a voter's role be used to eliminate any irregularities. The controversy surrounding vote counting irregularities will come under the spotlight today when President F.W. de Klerk and the president elect, Nelson Mandela, meet in Cape Town to discuss the new cabinet.

IEC Member Responds to IFP Charges

MB0605063394 Johannesburg SABA in English 0132 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SABA—Comments by a senior Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] member, Arthur Konigkramer, on the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] were false and defamatory, the IEC charged on Thursday [5 May] night.

On Wednesday Mr Konigkramer, Inkatha campaign manager, accused the IEC of colluding with the African National Congress in alleging massive voting irregularities. "It (is) typical of IEC bungling which has severely compromised the position of voters supporting the IFP," he said in a statement.

But on Thursday night the IEC said: "The attention of the commission has been drawn to the statement issued in Durban by Mr Arthur Konigkramer of the IFP..."

"Mr Konigkramer's central allegation is both false and defamatory, not only of the commissioners and staff of the IEC but also of the accountants drawn from leading firms of auditors who have assisted the IEC in the completion of the counting of the results.

"In this regard, the commission reserves its position. Doubtless others who feel themselves to have been similarly impugned, will do the same.

"In the interim, Mr Konigkramer is invited to submit any evidence he may have relating to his various allegations both to the commission and to the South African Police as a matter of urgency."

Temporary Voter Cards Issued to 3.5 Million

MB0505163494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1356 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—Temporary voter's cards were issued to 3.5 million people, the South Africa Free Elections [SAFE] fund said in a statement on Thursday [5 May]. The cards were issued by 1,500 teams of the Temporary Voter's Card Task Force established by SAFE and the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC], assisted by the Department of Home Affairs and the management consulting firm Xcel.

"The Department of Home Affairs had maintained that most potential voters already had their identity documents and that only approximately 500,000 people would need to obtain temporary voter's cards prior to the election," the SAFE statement said. "Representatives from SAFE, however, after investigations in several regions, urged the IEC to focus on this issue and predicted that millions of South Africans would be shut out of the elections if an extraordinary effort to issue temporary voter's cards was not made."

SAFE, a US-based organisation, said it had provided personnel, 700 cameras and 20,000 rolls of film to the task force. It had raised R30 million [rand] for the elections and supported 52 voter education programmes.

Zach de Beer Resigns as Democratic Party Leader

MB0605115894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1140 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 6 SAPA—Dr Zach de Beer announced his resignation as leader of the Democratic Party on Friday [6 May]. In an exclusive interview with SAPA, he said he had not intended retiring immediately after the election.

"However, the results clearly indicate that the party needs to reassess its position thoroughly and make a clear, new start under a leader who can serve for a considerable time."

ANC Begins Drafting Antitrust Legislation

MB0505175694 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 May 94 p 14

[Report by Claire Gebhardt]

[Text] Anti-trust legislation remains a priority in the new South Africa and will follow British competition policy,

says Tito Mboweni of the ANC's economics department. Mboweni said yesterday legislation was currently being drafted, but that there was no clarity about when it would be implemented. "I would stress that we're not plotting the downfall of companies—the legislation will simply provide a framework for effective competition in the South African economy."

Mboweni said anti-trust measures existed in most countries, and more so in the developed world. Companies which had suffered from the activities of monopolies and cartels were strongly in favour of the move, he said. "Those who have benefited, obviously aren't."

In an interview, Mboweni said he hoped that anti-trust legislation would lead to greater competition domestically as well as internationally and would break up the concentration of economic power. He said there was a long way to go for full black empowerment.

Mboweni thought many South African companies were going about affirmative action in "completely the wrong way" and said the ANC had no intention of introducing quotas. "Putting Africans in highly visible positions without giving them authority has inflated the cost of affirmative action."

"Many black people are now beyond the reach of some companies and this action has promoted the tendency for black people to 'job hop' for the highest salary, rather than for job satisfaction." Mboweni said companies should not lose sight of the fact that affirmative action was not the exclusive domain of one group, but included coloureds, black and white women and the disabled.

Mboweni said some consultants had made a killing advising companies on affirmative action—in most cases wrongly. However, the situation would become clearer once a framework for affirmative action had been legislated, he said. "There will be no quotas, but from now onwards any hiring, promotion or salary structures should be completely free of discrimination and staffing should reflect the demographics of our society."

Mboweni said anti-trust legislation was a cornerstone of building the economy, as outlined in the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The anti-trust authority would be independent of government, he said. "The British system is based on a separation of powers to give integrity and transparency."

Four bodies in Britain formed the competition authorities—the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) and the Restrictive Practices Court (RPC). "The investigating authority, usually the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), initiates the inquiry, but doesn't make a judgment on the issue. This is done by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) or, in the case of restrictive practices, by the Restrictive Practices Court."

However, South African anti-trust legislation would not copy the British system exactly, but would be adapted to suit South African conditions, he said. Unbundling, the corporate community's latest flavour, was not a way to avoid anti-trust, he said. "We also tend to focus strongly on interlocking directorates and pyramid structures."

Mboweni said it was hoped that a commission looking into these matters would shortly come up with recommendations. Analysts yesterday said the concentration of economic power in South Africa had evolved over the years, due in part to foreign exchange regulations, the absorption of local interests from disinvesting foreign holding companies, a non-growth closed economy and the lack of a definition of capital gains for tax purposes.

'At Least 20' Killed in Factional Fighting in Natal

MB0605063094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] At least 20 people have been killed in a faction fight between two groups in Ladysmith in Natal. A police spokesman said that a gun battle broke out while mourners were digging graves for five people who had been killed in a similar clash last weekend. The police came under fire when they intervened.

Police Raid Radio Pretoria at Dawn; Find Weapons

MB0605070094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The police have carried out dawn operations to seize illegal arms, ammunition and explosives at the premises of Radio Pretoria and at Fort Wonderboom in Pretoria. Warrants making the action possible were issued after the police received information that there were illegal arms and explosives on the premises. A police spokesman said that weapons had been found, but he declined to give further details. A news conference is to be held on the matter later today.

Radio Pretoria Denies Weapons Found

MB0605085294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0333 GMT 6 May 94

[Text]N Pretoria May 6 SAPA—A legal representative for Radio Pretoria on Friday [6 May] denied firearms had been found on the premises of the station or that anyone had been arrested there, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio reported. Mr A E van Wyk said it was possible weapons were found at a caravan near Radio Pretoria, but none was seized on the station's premises.

Police raided Radio Pretoria's Donkerhoek site and Fort Wonderboom early on Friday morning.

Police spokesman Capt Evan Johnson said five shotguns or homemade shotguns had been seized at the fort.

Colonel Implicated in Third Force Activities Arrested

MB0505190694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] A former commanding officer of the police's Vlakplaas counterinsurgency unit, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene de Kock, and two unnamed men have been arrested.

Their arrests are linked to a recent report by Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone, implicating Colonel de Kock and other senior policemen in third force activities. The Department of Justice has confirmed that the men are being held. They are expected to appear in court tomorrow.

Lieutenant Colonel de Kock succeeded Captain Dirk Coetsee as commander of the Vlakplaas unit. Captain Coetsee was responsible for exposing Vlakplaas and security police activities in 1989. De Kock has previously been linked to the assassination of various anti-apartheid activists. His name was linked to an assassination attempt on Captain Coetsee in 1993.

Colonel de Kock received a 1 million rand package when he left the police last year.

Further on Police Arrests

MB0605061894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2142 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 5 SAPA—A former commanding officer of the police's Vlakplaas Training Unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock, and two other people have been arrested, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. This follows the Goldstone Commission's investigation into third force activities allegedly involving the police. The three will appear in court shortly.

Further arrests were expected overnight on Thursday [5 May], according to security sources.

The arrests were effected by an international investigation team headed by Transvaal Attorney General Jan d'Oliveira. Lt-Col de Kock was arrested at the International Police Association pub in Pretoria on Wednesday night.

Dr d'Oliveira said on Thursday night he would have a complete report on Friday morning. He said he had left teams to effect more arrests during the night at their discretion.

They were operating according to a certain programme, and he would be told of any crisis during the course of the night.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said on Thursday night it would be inappropriate for him to comment.

Official police spokesmen said they had been kept in the dark about the operation, and did not know who the arresting officers were or where detainees were being kept.

The Goldstone report, released by outgoing State President F W de Klerk, recorded allegations of police officers having been involved in secret projects to run guns to the Inkatha Freedom Party. Three police generals, including Deputy Commissioner Lt-Gen Basie Smit, were put on compulsory leave after the Goldstone report was made public but were later reinstated. Gen Smit and Lt-Gen Krappies Engelbrecht this week announced their retirement.

Union Reacts to Police Commissioner Role in Arms Sales

MB0505194294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1859 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] said Thursday it was concerned about the role of South African Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe and of Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] in the aborted sales of 1,000 semi-automatic rifles to KwaZulu Police as revealed by the Goldstone Commission.

A preliminary hearing by the commission said on Wednesday it was unfortunate Gen van der Merwe had not consulted Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel before authorising an export permit for 1,000 LM4 rifles destined for the KwaZulu Police.

The statement issued by the NUM said the Ministry of Law and Order should curtail the general's powers, which appeared to put him above the law. NUM said also it seemed as if Eskom management was making Gen van der Merwe "a sacrificial lamb in an attempt to hide the real facts".

South African Press Review for 6 May

MB0605104894

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Lessons in Conciliation—"The struggle for hegemony in KwaZulu/Natal has been transferred largely from the killing fields to the political areas, leading mercifully, to a marked reduction in the death toll," notes an editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 May on page 10. The winner in KwaZulu/Natal should "take a cue" from Hernus Kriel, likely to become premier in the Western Cape, and his ANC rival Allan Boesak, who have been holding "cordial discussions" on filling executive posts. ANC premier-designate in the Northern Transvaal Ramathlodi also talks about including members of the Freedom Front in his executive. "The rivals for the premiership in KwaZulu/Natal, Frank Mdalalose

of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and Jacob Zuma of the ANC, are fortunately, men who know that politics is the art of compromise."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Judge and Be Judged—An editorial in the Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English on 6 to 12 May on page 16 evaluates what happened to the elections, concluding that "an incompetent IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] bungled the administration of the election wholly and completely—it couldn't get ballots to the voters, its security systems were inadequate, its counting plans non-existent. This opened the way to fraud on a massive scale—but so hopeless was the IEC organization that it has been unable to pinpoint the fraud." "By last weekend Judge Kriegler has to admit that he had to throw aside the rules, the safeguards and what few systems he had in place just to get some sort of result. By Wednesday afternoon he had to acknowledge that counting accuracy and care had given way to horse-trading among the parties. He has ceased to be a judge, ruling on accuracy and validity of the result, but a mediator, desperately negotiating a result that all parties would accept." This is not only the "fault" of Judge Kriegler, there is "evidence" of "a Department of Home Affairs 'third force' in IEC structures." But in the "most tense and sensitive area of all, KwaZulu/Natal, the result will be tainted." In an election meant to give the people of KwaZulu/Natal a choice, "IEC bungling has prevented that and threatens to prolong instability in the region"

NEW NATION

Security Forces—On the day of Nelson Mandela's inauguration he will "acquire the instruments of power, which have for more than three centuries been deployed to suppress the aspirations of the African majority," notes an editorial in the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 6 May on page 16. "The government will be confronted with its most formidable challenge—namely securing the loyalty of these forces." "There are disturbing signals within the ANC, which suggest that the responsibility of building popular organizations in civil society will be relegated to a secondary function after parliamentary responsibilities. If allowed to go unchallenged, all gains made so far will come under threat." And it is also "important" that "those who have relished in the abundance of wealth that this country had to offer, to come to grips with the priorities of reconstruction and development," "with the reality that there will be less for them from now on." If "defensive actions" of "affluent constituencies" are "left unchallenged" the ANC "will be in no position to ask the poor and working constituency to moderate their aspirations."

BEELD

Task of Inclusivity Not Yet Completed—"One of the most heart-breaking stories of the week was about Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg and 50 of his supporters who gathered

at Lichtenburg for a symboli protest against the new South Africa," writes columnist Willie Kuhn in his "Political BEELD" column on page 12 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 29 April. "Dr. Hartzenberg declared that they had become a rejected people." "Rejected? No one has rejected the Afrikaner collectively. No one has robbed them of their freedom. All that happened is that those people over whom the Afrikaner for so long ruled unilaterally have, with the Afrikaner, become co-rulers of South Africa." "There are too few people who realize that the Afrikaner's freedom depends on the degree to which other peoples in the country have also been liberated." "Dr. Hartzenberg and his followers view their flag-raising ceremony as the first step on the road to Afrikaner freedom. Many Afrikaners, in fact the majority, view the election as the first step on the road to freedom. In this way they have become part of the just dispensation in which one people and group become equals with other peoples and groups. Most Afrikaners and whites do not wish to become terrorists and boycotters. They want to be useful citizens of a new dispensation. They wish to show by example that cooperation in South Africa can succeed." Kuhn concludes: "Let us then reach out to those who form the shrinking part of an old order. Their fears have not yet been assuaged, and it must be the task of others to help them to believe that they are not a rejected tribe. They are our language and cultural partners. When the lost sons and daughters feel themselves free to return, there must be happiness. The task of inclusivity has not ended with the election."

Western Cape a Challenge—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 3 May says in a page-8 editorial: "The

National Party's victory in the Western Cape is one of the highlights of the election. It is the only one of the nine provinces where the NP beat the ANC—thanks to strong support among the colored community. The NP therefore has a particular responsibility in that region to prove, by means of effective management and a policy of reconciliation for the whole country, that its policy can and will be practically implemented. In short, the NP can make the Western Cape a showcase for its policy. If ever the party had an opportunity to apply affirmative action in human relations and all that it entails, it is in the Western Cape. It is a chance it must grab."

Avoid Irresponsible Affirmative Action—A second editorial on page 8 of BEELD says: "One has sympathy for the unenviable and almost impossible task the Independent Electoral Commission had in arranging the election in such a short time," and "one hopes that those who serve in the government of national unity as well as members of the new state administration have learned a few lessons from the election. The election serves as an example of how a country should not be run. If South Africa wants to become a success, weak administration, even mal-administration, poor training, strikes, waste and indiscriminate affirmative action will have to be avoided. The new government will have to ensure that people are properly trained for their task; that indiscriminate affirmative action for political gain is avoided; that people work for their money; and that unnecessary strikes which cost the country millions are stopped. South Africans voted for a new beginning—they deserve better."

Angola

Government, UNITA Teams Reach Consensus on Elections

MB0505193594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 May 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] The government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating teams have just approved the document on the implementation of the second round of presidential elections after five-hours of heated talks. The official source who revealed this to our reporters stressed that in the negotiating agenda the following issues remain to be discussed: the role of the observers, the mandate of the United Nations and of the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, Jonas Savimbi's special status and other issues linked to his personal security and that of other UNITA leaders.

Government Forces Allegedly Capture N'dalatando

MB0505165294 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The painfully slow process of the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka means that the war has continued relentlessly? [words indistinct] it seems the government has been taking the action to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held areas, notably N'dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province, east of the capital Luanda. There have been reports of heavy fighting there, and now the government claims to have captured the town. From Luanda Neto Shackson reports:

The state's news agency ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] said today government troops captured N'dalatando, but there has been no confirmation from military headquarters. UNITA radio two days ago reported heavy government shellings to the town, and government commander in Dondo, about 100 km south west of N'dalatando, told me late last month a government offensive had reached positions very close to the town. The matter of who controls Huambo in Andola is [words indistinct]. The government holds many towns and cities, while UNITA holds most of the surrounding countryside. The progress of war is patchy. Last month UNITA captured Chongoroi, in the western Province of Benguela, and the government newspapers said today there has been heavy fighting in the southern government-held town of Cuchi. But, as with all military information in Angola, there has been no reliable confirmation.

Fighting in Malange, Cuando Cubango Reported

MB0605071594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 May 94

[Excerpts] The country's military situation is serious. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] killed eight people in the area of (Catepa), in Malange Province, and they were buried today. The provincial government made the coffins available and provincial military and government figures attended the funeral. [passage omitted]

Military sources on the Northeastern Front disclosed that several Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, battalions have been coming in from Huambo, Bie, and Uige and are preparing to attack the city of Malange.

Fierce fighting was continuing in Cuando Cubango Province this morning. Government and UNITA forces were fighting in the area of Cuchi, some 100 km from Menongue, an area which was reoccupied by the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, a few days ago. Commander Silva reported that the FALA forces were assembling sophisticated war materiel to intensify the fighting. [passage omitted]

Aid Organization Says 10 Million Mines Planted

MB0605072994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 May 94

[Excerpt] It is thought that some 10 million mines have been planted in Angolan territory. That information has been released by the (Kapanamur Committee), an organization of German emergency doctors that has also been involved in mine removal work in this country. That organization also noted that Cunene Province had been worst hit by this problem. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Banda Reportedly Suffering From 'Leg Problem'

EA0505210594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1800 GMT 5 May 94

[Excerpt] President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi who had brain surgery in South Africa last year has fallen ill again. A newspaper owned by his ruling party reported today that President Kamuzu Banda yesterday failed to attend traditional dances prepared for him at the State House in Lilongwe due to illness. The newspaper quoted the secretary general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, Mr. Gwanda Chakuamba who presided over the dance ceremony, as saying the elderly leader had a slight leg problem. Government officials were not available for comment. [passage omitted]

Visit to Mzimba Postponed

EA0605102694 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 6 May 94

[Text] The Malawi Congress Party national headquarters in Lilongwe has announced that his excellency the president, Ngwazi [paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, will not go to Mzimba today as announced earlier. A spokesman of the party said the visit to Mzimba by the president has been postponed (?and is to be rescheduled).

Mozambique**Unomoz Source Says Demobilization Process Continuing**

MB0605053794 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 6 May 94 p 3

[Text] (Beira) A reliable UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, source in Sofala Province said that, whatever the real intentions of the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, and irrespective of President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano's remarks in Tete Province, the troop demobilization process continued yesterday and is scheduled to continue today, after a break of several days.

UN Official Says Serious Problems in Peace Process

MB0605054694 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] The process of demobilizing government forces and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops in Mozambique has slowed down in the past couple of weeks almost to a standstill. It seems there are rows between the two sides over how many troops are actually turning up, disarming and demobilizing. There have even been reports that President Chissano has suspended the government's demobilization. Well, they have all been meeting about it today, and the United Nations is

putting as brave a face as possible on it, as Barnaby Philips reports from Maputo:

The UN special representative to Mozambique, Aldo Ajello, admitted at the end of tonight's meeting that there are serious problems between the government and Renamo, and nothing substantial had been resolved, but Mr. Ajello denied reports that the government had suspended the demobilization of its troops, and government ministers also said that these reports were not true. Ministers said the government did stop demobilizing for a period last week, but restarted again this Tuesday [3 May]. Nevertheless, Mr. Ajello failed tonight in his intended aims: Neither the government nor Renamo were prepared to commit themselves to a final date to end demobilization. Diplomatic sources say the government, in particular, is deliberately keeping back many of its best troops from the disarmament process. A further snag is the case of what has become known of the missing 12,000 Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] troops. The government is now claiming its army is in fact some 12,000 soldiers smaller than was previously believed. Renamo has been far from happy with this, believing the government may be massaging the figures in order to hide soldiers. Mr. Ajello flies to South Africa tomorrow to brief the UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on the situation. When asked if he would be taking an optimistic message to his boss, Mr. Ajello replied, it is obvious that a lot more needs to be done.

Butrus-Ghali Proposes Withdrawing 2,000 UN Troops

MB0505203394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali has proposed the withdrawal of 2,000 UN soldiers in Mozambique by May. In a report on UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, Butrus-Ghali says, however, other reductions before October elections are not convenient. In its last resolution on Mozambique, the Security Council requested the UN secretary general to present proposals for the gradual withdrawal of the soldiers. About 800 Italian soldiers who were stationed in the Beira Corridor left Mozambique in April, and about 200 others are still in the country.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

9 May 1994

